suture. On the lower whorls they become sigmoid and on the body whorl they are continued over the angulation at the base of the shell into the umbilicus which is very narrow but distinctly open in the adult shell. The terminal portion of the body whorl projects somewhat, so that the aperture is nowhere in contact with the penultimate whorl. The aperture is ovate, with its axis inclined to that of the shell; the peristome is continuous and expanded.

Internally the axis is extremely slender and smooth, without lamellae or any other ornamentation, referring this species to the subgenus *Haplocion* beyond any doubt. The shell is gray, the apical whorls being much darker than the rest of the shell.

Length 14.5 mm.	Breadth 3.1 mm.	Holotype
" 13.7 "	" 3.1 "	Paratype
" 11.5 "	" 3.3 "	"
" 10.8 "	" 3.2 "	"

The shells were collected by the senior author in February, 1939, in tidal drift, about two miles south of Cochore, near Guaymas, Sonora.

The long, attenuated spire gives this shell the appearance of an *Epirobia*, or a *Urocoptis*, but the smooth columella is conclusive evidence as to its systematic position. The shells did not contain the soft parts, consequently nothing is known of the anatomy.

The specific name has been given in honor of Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, the cartographer who explored and mapped the "Vermilion Sea" in 1683–5, who proved the peninsular nature of Baja California, and who made the first collection of shells from the Pacific coast of North America.

In appreciation of the kindness of Dr. H. A. Pilsbry in assisting with the determination of this material, the holotype and three paratypes have been deposited in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, (No. 174953).

NEW GASTROPODA FROM WEST VIRGINIA

BY STANLEY T. BROOKS AND GORDON K. MACMILLAN

Collections made throughout West Virginia during the summer of 1938 by the junior author have brought to light the following mollusca, which are new to conchology:—

Pomatiopsis praelonga, sp. nov. Pl. 12, fig. 2.

Shell elongate, turreted, and narrow. Color brownish horn. Surface somewhat shining and somewhat wrinkled, lines of growth very fine and hardly discernible. Apex slightly rounded, flattened; nuclear whorl emergent, sculpture worn and smooth. Whorls 8, somewhat rounded, slowly and regularly increasing in diameter. Suture deeply impressed. Spire acute, about three and a half times as long as aperture. Aperture ovate, somewhat narrowed and angled above, rounded below. Peristome thickened and extremities connected. Umbilicus well marked, emargined by inner lip which is reflected over the umbilical region. Base rounded. Length 7.5, width 2.25 mm.

Type Locality: Hillside along Elk River, 1.5 miles south of Clay, Clay County, West Virginia. Holotype: Carnegie Museum #62.32897, Section of Recent Invertebrates. Paratypes: United States National Museum #473964, Academy of Natural Sciences #174910, and Carnegie Museum #62.32898, Section of Recent Invertebrates.

This is a much longer and narrower species of *Pomatiopsis* than *lapidaria*. *P. praelonga* has a coarser sculpture, more thickened peristome, and much flatter whorls than *lapidaria*. In the number of whorls and the length of the shell, *praelonga* is much like *P. scalaris,* but it is much narrower and a recent shell in comparison to *scalaris* from the loess of the Wabash River near New Harmony, Ind.

P. praelonga was found under the dead fronds of ferns near the base of the plant usually where the immediate hillside was rocky and covered with dead leaves. This habitat was from 100 to 150 feet above the Elk River.

Triodopsis tridentata rugosa var. nov. Pl. 12, fig. 3.

Shell somewhat depressed, costate, reddish-horn color, with a narrow umbilicus. Whorls 5¼, flattened above and rounded below, the body-whorl rounded. Suture impressed. Rib-striations prominent and continue undiminished into the umbilicus; interstitial striae few and faint; spiral striae weak, hardly discernible; a few granulations are visible on the upper whorls, becoming more numerous on the basal part of the shell. Striations on embryonic whorl and a quarter very weak; on next whorl and a half they become broken into short bars; and on remaining whorls they become gradually larger until they are rib-like on the last two whorls. Aperture lunate, tridentate; peristome white, broad, thickened

within; outer margin bearing a small, narrow, squarish tubercle which is bent slightly inward; basal lip bearing a marginal tubercle; parietal denticle tongue-shaped, entering slightly into the aperture, and separated from the umbilical margin of the peristome by a narrow channel. Umbilicus narrow, deep, the inner whorls hardly perceptible. Greater diameter 10.9, lesser diameter 9.2, height 5.6 mm.

Type Locality: Damp Ravine, Blair Mountain, 1 mile southwest of Blair, Logan County, West Virginia. Holotype: Carnegie Museum #62.32899, Section of Recent Invertebrates. Paratypes: United States National Museum #473963, Academy of Natural Sciences #174909, and Carnegie Museum #62.32900, Section of Recent Invertebrates.

Distribution: In addition to the type locality it occurs as follows: West Virginia: Cliffs and hillside, 2 miles southeast of Blair, Logan Co.; Sandstone bluffs and hillside, along Salmon Creek, Hughes Ferry Bridge, 3 miles south of Summersville, Nicholas Co.; Hill and ravine, along Cranberry River, Camp Woodbine, 7 miles north of Richwood, Nicholas Co.; woods along Muddlety Creek, near Summersville, Nicholas Co.; and Slagle, Logan Co.

This shell might easily be mistaken for *Triodopsis hopetonensis,* but it is a small variety of *T. tridentata.* However, it differs from *hopetonensis* by the shape of the aperture, marginal teeth, and parietal denticles; the rib-striations of *hopetonensis* are more numerous, closer together and not as prominent as in *rugosa;* there is also a difference in the embryonic and post-embryonic sculpture.

In *Triodopsis vannostrandi alabamensis* the shape of the parietal denticle is somewhat like that of *rugosa,* although the aperture is squarish and the marginal tooth is bent much more inwardly. In both these last two species the peristome is not nearly as thick as in *rugosa.*

In *T. tridentata rugosa* the rib-striations are farther apart, the granulations are not as numerous on the upper or lower parts of the shell, and the striations on the embryonic and post-embryonic whorls are more numerous and more crowded together than in the form *juxtidens.* In the latter form there is a wider channel between the parietal denticle and the umbilical margin of the peristome than in *rugosa.*

Triodopsis tridentata rugosa is found particularly in ravines and valleys that are narrow and damp.